

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	145	FRET and histone and 435/6.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/12/12 09:50
L2	0	FRET and histone and 435/69.7ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/12/12 09:50
L3	2	FRET and histone and 435/69.7.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/12/12 09:50
L4	73	FRET and histone and 435/69.1.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/12/12 09:50
L5	77	FRET and histone and 435/320.1.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/12/12 09:51
L6	11	FRET and histone and 435/194.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/12/12 09:51
L7	53	FRET and histone and 435/7.1.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/12/12 09:51
L8	41	FRET and histone and 530/350.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/12/12 09:51
L9	2	FRET and histone and 530/358.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/12/12 09:51
L10	53	"fluorescent resonance energy transfer" and histone	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/12/12 09:52
L11	7	"634740".ap.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/12/12 09:52
S1	2	"6639063".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/01/31 12:56

S2	5750	FRET	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/02/01 15:09
S3	249	FRET and histone	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/12/12 09:49
S4	456	"fluorescent resonance energy transfer"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/07/26 15:25
S5	47	"fluorescent resonance energy transfer" and histone	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/02/01 15:11
S6	0	"fluorescent resonance energy transfer" same histone	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/02/01 15:11
S7	0	"09865291".ap.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/02/02 09:53
S8	4	"865291".ap.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/02/02 09:53
S9	282	"I5" and histones	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/02/03 15:18
S10	7	"634740".ap.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/07/26 17:03
S11	194	"fluorescent resonance energy transfer" and 435/6.ccls.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/07/26 15:26
S12	134	"fluorescent resonance energy transfer" and 435/6.ccls. and covalent	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/07/26 16:51
S13	130	"fluorescent resonance energy transfer" and 435/6.ccls. and covalent and modification	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/07/26 15:28

S14	18	"fluorescent resonance energy transfer" and 435/6.ccls. and covalent and modification and histone	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/07/26 15:30
S15	0	"fluorescent resonance energy transfer" and 435/6.ccls. and covalent and modification same histone	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/07/26 15:30
S16	0	"fluorescent resonance energy transfer" and 435/6.ccls. and covalent and histone same modification	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/07/26 15:31
S17	0	"fluorescent resonance energy transfer" and 435/6.ccls. and histone same modification	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/07/26 15:31
S18	0	"fluorescent resonance energy transfer" and histone same modification	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/07/26 15:32
S19	49	"fluorescent resonance energy transfer" and histone and modification	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/07/26 15:32
S20	7732	histone and modification	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/07/26 15:32
S21	648	histone same modification	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/07/26 15:32
S22	33	histone same modification and FRET	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/07/26 15:33
S23	51	histone same modification and FRET or fluorescence with resonance with modification	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/07/26 15:35
S24	33	histone same modification and (FRET or fluorescence with resonance with modification)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/07/26 15:35
S25	5	"634740".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/07/26 16:50

S26	7	"634740".ap.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/07/26 16:50
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S33	1	"fluorescent resonance energy transfer" and 530/358.ccls. and covalent	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/07/26 16:53
S34	4	"636620".ap.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/07/28 10:00
S35	2	"636620".ap. and "20"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/07/28 10:00
S36	2	"6465199".pn.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/08/16 12:48

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=> ("fluorescent resonance energy transfer" or FRET)and histone

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      3  FILE BIOENG
11 FILES SEARCHED...
      12  FILE BIOSIS
       5  FILE BIOTECHABS
       5  FILE BIOTECHDS
       3  FILE BIOTECHNO
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      17  FILE CAPLUS
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     301  FILE USPATFULL
      25  FILE USPAT2
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70 FILES SEARCHED...
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24 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 74 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L1 QUE ("FLUORESCENT RESONANCE ENERGY TRANSFER" OR FRET) AND HISTONE

=> d rank

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F1      301  USPATFULL
F2      25  USPAT2
F3      17  CAPLUS
F4      15  SCISEARCH
F5      12  BIOSIS
F6      11  ESBIODASE
F7       9  MEDLINE
F8       7  EMBASE
F9       6  LIFESCI
F10      5  BIOTECHABS
F11      5  BIOTECHDS
F12      5  WPIDS
F13      5  WPINDEX
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F17      4  IFIPAT
F18      3  BIOENG
F19      3  BIOTECHNO

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F21	1	CANCERLIT
F22	1	CEABA-VTB
F23	1	DRUGU
F24	1	PASCAL

=> file caplus biosis medline
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=> ("fluorescent resonance energy transfer" or FRET)and histone
L2 38 ("FLUORESCENT RESONANCE ENERGY TRANSFER" OR FRET) AND HISTONE

=> du premove
L3 0 DU PREMOVE

=> ("fluorescent resonance energy transfer" or FRET)and histone
L4 38 ("FLUORESCENT RESONANCE ENERGY TRANSFER" OR FRET) AND HISTONE

=> dup remove
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):14
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L5 26 DUP REMOVE L4 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ti 1-26

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Live cell biosensors comprising a binding domain, such as scFv, and a solvent sensitive merocyanine dye derivatized to prevent aggregation

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI In vivo assays for enzyme activity using liposome encapsulating chromogenic substrate to facilitate intracellular delivery

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI Device for measuring nanometer level pattern-dependent binding reactions

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI Acetylation of HIV-1 integrase by p300 regulates viral integration.

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
TI MOZ-TIF2 inhibits transcription by nuclear receptors and p53 by impairment of CBP function

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
TI A glue for heterochromatin maintenance: stable SUV39H1 binding to heterochromatin is reinforced by the SET domain.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
TI Imaging in situ protein-DNA interactions in the cell nucleus using FRET-FLIM

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 TI Genetically encoded fusion protein fluorescent reporters of kinase, methyltransferase, and acetyltransferase activities in cells and tissues

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 TI A new fluorescence resonance energy transfer approach demonstrates that the **histone** variant H2AZ stabilizes the **histone** octamer within the nucleosome

L5 ANSWER 10 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 TI Genetically encoded fluorescent reporters of **histone** methylation in living cells

L5 ANSWER 11 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
 TI After double-strand break induction by UV-A, homologous recombination and nonhomologous end joining cooperate at the same DSB if both systems are available

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 TI A genetically encoded fluorescent reporter of **histone** phosphorylation in living cells

L5 ANSWER 13 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 TI **Histone** H1 and DNA interaction study using several methods in fluorescence spectroscopy.

L5 ANSWER 14 OF 26 MEDLINE on STN
 TI Interaction of maize Opaque-2 and the transcriptional co-activators GCN5 and ADA2, in the modulation of transcriptional activity.

L5 ANSWER 15 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 TI Selective recognition of acetylated **histones** by bromodomain proteins visualized in living cells.

L5 ANSWER 16 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 TI Structure and function of the cell nucleus.

L5 ANSWER 17 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 TI Multiphoton microspectroscopy in living plant cells

L5 ANSWER 18 OF 26 MEDLINE on STN
 TI Reflections on apparent DNA bending by charge variants of bZIP proteins.

L5 ANSWER 19 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
 TI The Photomorphogenesis Regulator DET1 Binds the Amino-Terminal Tail of **Histone** H2B in a Nucleosome Context

L5 ANSWER 20 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4
 TI Spectrally resolved fluorescence lifetime imaging microscopy

L5 ANSWER 21 OF 26 MEDLINE on STN
 TI Far-red fluorescent tag for protein labelling.

L5 ANSWER 22 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 TI Fusions of **histones** and fluorescent proteins and their use in monitoring the behavior of chromatin and DNA

L5 ANSWER 23 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 5
 TI Trajectory of Nucleosomal Linker DNA Studied by Fluorescence Resonance Energy Transfer

L5 ANSWER 24 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on
STN
TI Distance measurements on nucleosomal linker DNA by FRET.

L5 ANSWER 25 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 6
TI Structural and kinetic studies of a cisplatin-modified DNA icosamer
binding to HMG1 domain B

L5 ANSWER 26 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 7
TI Mechanism of oligonucleotide release from cationic liposomes

=> d ab bib 7, 9, 12, 15, 19, 22

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
AB Although the distribution of DNA-binding proteins inside the cell nucleus
can be analyzed by immunolabeling or by tagging proteins with GFP, we
cannot establish whether the protein is bound to DNA or not. Here, we
describe a novel approach that allows imaging of the in situ interaction
between a GFP-fusion protein and DNA in the cell nucleus, using
fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET). We used
fluorescence lifetime imaging microscopy (FLIM) as a reliable tool to
detect protein in contact with DNA. The method was successfully applied
to the DNA-binding proteins histone H2B and the glucocorticoid
receptor and to the heterochromatin-associated proteins HP1 α and
HP1 β .

AN 2005:1014391 CAPLUS

TI Imaging in situ protein-DNA interactions in the cell nucleus using
FRET-FLIM

AU Cremazy, Frederic G. E.; Manders, Erik M. M.; Bastiaens, Philippe I. H.;
Kramer, Gertjan; Hager, Gordon L.; van Munster, Erik B.; Verschure,
Pernette J.; Gadella, Theodorus W. J.; van Driel, Roel

CS Swammerdam Institute for Life Sciences, BioCentrum Amsterdam, University
of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, 1098 SM, Neth.

SO Experimental Cell Research (2005), 309(2), 390-396
CODEN: ECREAL; ISSN: 0014-4827

PB Elsevier

DT Journal

LA English

RE.CNT 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AB Nucleosomes are highly dynamic macromol. complexes that are assembled and
disassembled in a modular fashion. One important way in which this
dynamic process can be modulated is by the replacement of major
histones with their variants, thereby affecting nucleosome
structure and function. Here, the authors used fluorescence resonance
energy transfer (FRET) between fluorophores attached to various
defined locations within the nucleosome to dissect and compare the
structural transitions of histone H2A.Z-containing and a canonical
nucleosome in response to increasing ionic strength. The authors showed
that the peripheral regions of the DNA dissociated from the surface of the
histone octamer at relatively low ionic strength, under conditions
where the dimer-tetramer interaction remained unaffected. At approx. 550
mM NaCl, the (H2A-H2B) dimer dissociated from the (H3-H4)₂ tetramer-DNA
complex. Significantly, this latter transition was stabilized in
nucleosomes that had been reconstituted with essential histone
variant H2A.Z. These studies firmly establish FRET as a valid
method to study nucleosome stability, and shed new light on the biol.
function of H2A.Z.

AN 2004:449139 CAPLUS

DN 141:152776

TI A new fluorescence resonance energy transfer approach demonstrates that

the histone variant H2AZ stabilizes the histone octamer within the nucleosome

AU Park, Young-Jun; Dyer, Pamela N.; Tremethick, David J.; Luger, Karolin
CS Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Colorado State
University, Fort Collins, CO, 80523-1870, USA
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry (2004), 279(23), 24274-24282
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
PB American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
DT Journal
LA English

RE.CNT 53 THERE ARE 53 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 12 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AB An increase in FRET indicates phosphorylation of histone H3 at serine 28. The protein-based reporter responds to phosphorylation through intramol. complexation between a substrate domain derived from histone H3 and a linked phosphoserine-recognition domain. The reporter is also effective inside living mammalian cells. FRET = fluorescence resonance energy transfer.

AN 2004:479920 CAPLUS

DN 141:136464

TI A genetically encoded fluorescent reporter of histone phosphorylation in living cells

AU Lin, Chi-Wang; Ting, Alice Y.

CS Department of Chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, 02139, USA

SO Angewandte Chemie, International Edition (2004), 43(22), 2940-2943

CODEN: ACIEF5; ISSN: 1433-7851

PB Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA

DT Journal

LA English

RE.CNT 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 15 OF 26 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

AB Acetylation and other modifications on histones comprise histone codes that govern transcriptional regulatory processes in chromatin. Yet little is known how different histone codes are translated and put into action. Using fluorescence resonance energy transfer, we show that bromodomain-containing proteins recognize different patterns of acetylated histones in intact nuclei of living cells. The bromodomain protein Brd2 selectively interacted with acetylated lysine 12 on histone H4, whereas TAFdblvert250 and PCAF recognized H3 and other acetylated histones, indicating fine specificity of histone recognition by different bromodomains. This hierarchy of interactions was also seen in direct peptide binding assays. Interaction with acetylated histone was essential for Brd2 to amplify transcription. Moreover association of Brd2, but not other bromodomain proteins, with acetylated chromatin persisted on chromosomes during mitosis. Thus the recognition of histone acetylation code by bromodomains is selective, is involved in transcription, and potentially conveys transcriptional memory across cell divisions.

AN 2004:149090 BIOSIS

DN PREV200400152814

TI Selective recognition of acetylated histones by bromodomain proteins visualized in living cells.

AU Kanno, Tomohiko; Kanno, Yuka; Siegel, Richard M.; Jang, Moon Kyoo;

Lenardo, Michael J.; Ozato, Keiko [Reprint Author]

CS Laboratory of Molecular Growth Regulation, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD, 20892, USA

ozatok@nih.gov

SO Molecular Cell, (January 16 2004) Vol. 13, No. 1, pp. 33-43. print.
ISSN: 1097-2765 (ISSN print).

DT Article

LA English

ED Entered STN: 17 Mar 2004
Last Updated on STN: 17 Mar 2004

L5 ANSWER 19 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3

AB Light provides a major source of information from the environment during plant growth and development. Recent results suggest that the key events controlling light-regulated gene expression in plants are translocation of the phytochrome photoreceptors into the nucleus, followed by their binding to transcription factors such as PIF3. Coupled with this, the degradation of pos. acting intermediates such as the transcription factor HY5 by COP1 and the COP9 signalosome appears to be an important process whereby photomorphogenesis is repressed in darkness (e.g.). Genetic analyses in Arabidopsis and tomato have revealed that the nuclear protein DET1 also plays a key role in the repression of photomorphogenesis. However, the function of this protein has remained a mystery. In a series of in vitro expts., we provide persuasive evidence that DET1 binds to nonacetylated amino-terminal tails of the core histone H2B in the context of the nucleosome. Furthermore, we have utilized FRET (fluorescence resonance energy transfer) imaging with GFP variants to demonstrate this interaction within the nucleus of living plant cells. Given the dramatic photomorphogenic phenotypes of det1 mutants, we propose that chromatin remodeling plays a heretofore unsuspected role in regulating gene expression during photomorphogenesis.

AN 2002:702137 CAPLUS

DN 137:381424

TI The Photomorphogenesis Regulator DET1 Binds the Amino-Terminal Tail of Histone H2B in a Nucleosome Context

AU Benvenuto, Giovanna; Formiggini, Fabio; Laflamme, Pierre; Malakhov, Mikhail; Bowler, Chris

CS Stazione Zoologica "Anton Dohrn", Laboratory of Molecular Plant Biology, Naples, I-80121, Italy

SO Current Biology (2002), 12(17), 1529-1534
CODEN: CUBLE2; ISSN: 0960-9822

PB Cell Press

DT Journal

LA English

RE.CNT 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 22 OF 26 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AB Disclosed is a method for the in vivo marking of DNA and chromatin structures in a cell. The method uses a fusion protein of a histone and a fluorescent protein. Expression of the gene in the cell results in nucleosomal chromatin becoming labeled with the fluorescent group. The labeling allows the anal. of structure of DNA in chromatin, chromatin structure, core structure, cell structure or cell dynamics, apoptosis, etc., whereby said method is based upon said in vivo marking. In a special embodiment of the inventive method, the fusion protein is linked to a hexahistidine tag. Histone proteins can thus be easily isolated. Cloning of human histone genes and the construction of genes for fusion proteins with green fluorescent protein variants is described. Use of the labeled proteins to monitor apoptosis in HeLa cells is demonstrated.

AN 2001:693539 CAPLUS

DN 135:268167

TI Fusions of histones and fluorescent proteins and their use in monitoring the behavior of chromatin and DNA

IN Knoch, Tobias; Waldeck, Waldemar; Mueller, Gabriele; Alonso, Angel; Langwoski, Joerg

PA Deutsches Krebsforschungszentrum Stiftung des Oeffentlichen Rechts,
 Germany
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 45 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA German
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	WO 2001068881	A2	20010920	WO 2001-DE1044	20010316
	WO 2001068881	A3	20020314		
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	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,				
	PT, SE, TR				
	DE 10013204	A1	20011011	DE 2000-10013204	20000317
PRAI	DE 2000-10013204	A	20000317		